

in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are a little shorter than the posterior. Scales in 19 or 21 rows. Ventrals 176-178; anal entire; subcaudals 33-38. Greyish above, each scale with a narrow black edge; upper surface of head and nape black; a pair of round black spots may be present behind the nape; sides of head yellowish, with a black streak across the upper half of the rostral to the last labial, passing below the eye; lower parts uniform white.

Total length 260 mm.; tail 33.

Two specimens, received along with the new *Varanus*.

This species is allied to *D. suta*, Peters, and *D. frontalis*, Douglas Ogilby. No other known species of *Denisonia* has as many as 21 rows of scales.

LXVII.—*Description of a new Snake of the Genus Glauconia, from Somaliland.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Glauconia reticulata.

Snout rounded; supraocular present, small, longer than broad; rostral one third the width of the head, a little broader than the nasal, barely reaching the level of the eyes; nasal completely divided, in contact with the præfrontal, which is a little larger than the supraocular and much larger than the frontal; postocular, parietal, and interparietal large; ocular bordering the lip, between two labials, the anterior of which equals the lower part of the nasal in size and does not reach the eye; six lower labials. 14 scales round the body. Diameter of body 38 times in the total length, length of tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ times. Dark brown above, with white borders to the scales, forming a network; white beneath.

Total length 190 mm.

A single specimen from Wagga, Goolis Mountains, near Berbera, altitude 3000-4000 feet, from the collection of Mr. G. W. Bury. Specimens of *Glauconia Cairi* were also obtained at the same locality by Mr. Bury. This *G. Cairi*, long known from Egypt only, has of late been found near Suakim (*Dr. J. Anderson*), on the White Nile (*Capt. S. Flower*), and at Harrar (*Capt. Citerri*, 1904: Genoa Museum).

The nearest ally of *G. reticulata* is *G. narirostre*, Peters, from Lagos and the Niger, which differs principally in the narrower rostral.